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FUTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWERS' EXCHANGE

By E. M. SHEEHAN
President California Grape Growers' Exchange

THE first year of the California Grape Growers' Exchange was a successful one. It rendered a beneficial service to its members. Nearly three-fourths of them obtained releases of their crops under the by-laws in order that they might sell for a higher price than the schedule established by the Exchange, although when the schedule was fixed by the Board of Directors it was thought by all members that no such prices could be obtained for grapes. However, peculiar conditions came up afterward, and as all grape growers know, there seemed to be no limit to the prices offered for the crop of 1920. It should be borne in mind, however, that it was the Exchange that established a minimum schedule that in itself was an excellent figure for grapes in California. It placed purchasers in the position of not being able to offer less than this schedule of prices, and it did not hinder growers who were able to obtain higher prices from doing so.

Every grower must agree that in organizations for co-operative marketing there is strength. Organization always succeeds in stabilizing prices and creating healthy demand.

Having become a member the grower subscribes to the by-laws of the Exchange, or, in other words, agrees to abide by these by-laws, a copy of which is given the grower at the time he signs a member's contract and pays his membership fee.

The present by-laws provide that at any time, prior to a date in the summer of the year after the Board of Directors has set the minimum Exchange price, the grower may upon written notice and application to the Exchange obtain a release of his crop of grapes to be harvested that same year, in order that he may sell his own grapes that year at private sale, or process his grape crop into wine, raisins, grape juice or other product. If he avails himself of the privilege of release, he reports his tonnage at the end of the harvest season and pays to the Exchange 2½% of the amount he realizes from such private sale. In no event, however, is he privileged under the by-laws to sell his grape crop for a lower price than the minimum schedule of prices established by the Board of Directors of the Exchange. If, instead of selling his grapes privately under Exchange release, he processes his crop into wine, raisins or juice, he reports the amount of his tonnage to the Exchange at the end of the season and pays an Exchange charge of 2½% on his tonnage, based on the minimum schedule of prices established by the Exchange.

If the grower who becomes a member does not ask for or obtain a release prior to the date which the Board of Directors will establish in the summer of each year, the Exchange then handles his grape crop, disposing of it to purchasers who are wishing to buy through the Exchange, and when the Exchange collects the money for the crop from the purchaser it deducts 5% from the return and remits to the grower the balance of his money.

It may be that at the annual meeting of the membership of the Exchange on the second Tuesday in January of the year 1921, in San Francisco, notice of which will be sent to all members, that the by-laws of the Exchange as existing at present may be changed or amended. The thought in mind at this time among members of the Exchange tends toward amending the by-laws in the coming month of January so as to set a positive date in the year 1921, prior to which time releases may be obtained by members. This would seem to be an advisable proceeding and would take the matter of date of release out of the hands of the Board of Directors. The members themselves in annual meeting next January will decide this.

Another suggested amendment to the by-laws may become a reality as a result of discussion at the annual meeting of the membership. It is the subject of the percentage charge and the variation between 2½% and 5%. It is the privilege of the members at the next membership meeting to discuss this matter and to decide whether or not they wish the percentage charges to remain as they are, or if they shall place all members on the same footing whether their grapes are sold by the Exchange or sold by the members themselves under the release provisions of the by-laws. It may be that the membership meeting will decide that the Exchange should charge 2½% towards the support of the Exchange on all grapes, whether they are released to private sale by the Board, or whether they are sold for the member by the Exchange.

As a matter of fact the Exchange itself is entirely subject to control by the members thereof in whatever decision they make at the annual membership meeting. In other words, the Exchange belongs to the members. It is not a profit-making organization. It has no capital stock and is not in the business of acquiring a surplus of money beyond the needs of the Exchange itself and the support of its executive staff. As the organization grows stronger and the annual percentage collections increase, creating a fund that is more than sufficient to support the simple organization, it is within the power of the members at their annual meeting, or the Board of Directors during the year, to rebate in proportion to members any surplus of money the Exchange may have beyond its actual needs in its organization and marketing work.

It is highly important that every member of the Exchange should attend the annual meeting in San Francisco on January 11th. It is only by such interest shown on the part of members that possible amendments to the by-laws may be adopted with practically unanimous consent. There will be no limit to the discussion that will be permitted and any member who does not attend and who may afterwards offer objections to changes or additions that may be made in the by-laws will have no good ground for complaint. It is the aim of the Exchange to make every sentence and clause of its by-laws fair and reasonable to the organization and at the same time consistent with the general policies and aims of the co-operative marketing body.

CALIFORNIA AGAIN REJECTS PROHIBITION

HOW THE COUNTIES VOTED ON PROPOSITION No. 2

For the fourth time, the voters of California on November 2nd turned down bone-dry prohibition by a majority of 71,056. For the benefit of our readers we print below a summary of the vote in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920, which we think will prove interesting.

Those counties that favored the drastic Harris Act were: Butte, Del Norte, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura.

Those that refused to fasten upon the people a State prohibition law stricter than the National Volstead Act, were: Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba.

All along we have claimed that the action of the 1919 legislature, in ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment and jamming through the Harris State Enforcement Act, did not represent the wishes of the people of California and the handsome majority piled up on November 2nd is a fitting and stinging rebuke to those members of the Legislature who allowed themselves to be whipped into line by the Anti-Saloon League leaders despite the vote of the people.

This emphatic expression of the people should make the Anti-Saloon League, Governor William Stephens, Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Young, and the other gentlemen who used the steam roller at the last session of the legislature hesitate about attempting to put through another such measure.

It is stated that Senator Harris intends to introduce a modified version of his Act at the approaching session. It seems incredible that any legislature would dare to pass such a bill and ignore the people's will. However, if he succeeds—and we doubt if this is possible because the Assembly promises to be more wet than dry—the grape growers of California will at once circulate referendum petitions and hold the Act up until the people will again have a chance in 1922 to reject the measure at the polls. This is not a threat, but a promise.

Surely the dry leaders must realize that the voters of California do not intend to let them run the State any longer. A. J. Wallace, who aspired to the Republican nomination for State Senator on a dry platform received the smallest vote of any of the Republican candidates at the August primaries and, on November 2nd, Charles Randall, the only member of the House of Representatives elected at the last Congressional election, was discarded by the voters of the Ninth District.

Vote On Prohibition Amendments in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920

	PROHIBITION, 1914		PROHIBITION, 1916		PROHIBITION, 1918		Prohibition Enforcement 1920	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alameda	29,068	54,043	41,259	59,490	28,720	36,171	27,345	45,249
Alpine	8	66	13	60	33	11	16	22
Amador	973	2,176	1,060	2,020	521	1,085	687	1,217
Butte	5,627	5,928	4,829	4,516	2,940	2,524	3,791	3,377
Calaveras	1,436	1,720	1,161	1,616	541	704	889	1,098
Colusa	1,599	1,819	1,461	1,688	885	990	1,152	1,245
Contra Costa	4,152	7,889	5,290	7,547	3,220	4,547	5,414	7,726
Del Norte	548	459	612	443	463	226	417	362
El Dorado	1,022	1,842	1,142	1,676	673	1,164	857	1,348
Fresno	12,056	13,946	14,906	12,463	11,706	7,232	14,803	9,701
Glenn	1,623	1,747	1,521	1,735	1,190	1,183	1,417	1,233
Humboldt	4,865	5,658	6,319	4,912	4,569	2,968	4,968	3,483
Imperial	4,296	1,973	4,214	2,027	2,169	956	3,454	2,730
Inyo	1,119	900	1,033	836	498	409	949	882
Kern	6,785	7,586	7,657	7,645	5,120	3,883	6,626	6,149
Kings	2,668	2,612	3,024	2,337	2,445	1,511	2,482	1,688
Lake	930	1,445	1,029	1,036	640	726	718	863
Lassen	1,294	1,003	1,081	1,121	808	681	878	1,001
Los Angeles	103,645	111,249	138,214	121,654	78,621	59,715	124,702	104,842
Madera	1,445	1,797	1,675	1,665	1,289	969	1,638	1,176
Marin	2,132	5,960	2,594	5,832	1,591	3,646	2,405	5,012
Mariposa	498	835	569	668	325	402	321	406
Mendocino	2,871	4,244	3,135	3,952	1,761	2,491	2,609	3,101
Merced	2,587	2,756	2,771	2,207	1,944	1,476	2,750	2,069
Modoc	1,033	989	955	986	542	579	611	673
Mono	146	207	112	149	44	79	70	128
Monterey	3,367	4,132	3,640	4,128	2,440	2,509	3,169	3,401
Napa	2,043	5,324	2,005	5,219	1,290	3,532	1,918	3,913
Nevada	1,935	2,963	1,772	2,618	1,411	1,642	1,283	1,622
Orange	10,446	6,365	11,730	6,324	7,861	3,225	11,033	5,326
Placer	2,546	3,612	2,323	3,308	1,480	2,120	1,846	2,575
Plumas	763	1,046	727	985	404	442	597	685
Riverside	7,782	4,682	8,494	4,370	5,368	2,351	7,996	3,745
Sacramento	7,936	19,633	8,305	18,104	6,151	11,637	8,017	14,797
San Benito	1,184	1,671	1,354	1,788	840	979	1,302	1,566
San Bernardino	11,380	9,443	13,599	8,768	7,639	4,355	11,118	6,833
San Diego	14,857	19,140	19,358	15,976	12,967	9,363	13,747	14,125
San Francisco	21,678	105,271	32,176	117,388	20,531	67,791	33,293	109,131
San Joaquin	7,607	11,397	8,808	11,401	6,181	7,772	8,810	9,459
San Luis Obispo	2,723	3,640	3,313	3,565	2,324	2,082	3,289	2,951
San Mateo	2,357	6,672	3,111	7,152	2,093	4,673	3,123	6,487
Santa Barbara	4,065	5,245	4,918	5,336	3,399	2,589	4,982	4,601
Santa Clara	12,661	16,004	14,997	17,313	9,108	10,218	13,462	13,855
Santa Cruz	4,217	4,677	4,727	4,392	2,962	2,432	3,955	3,424
Shasta	2,441	3,084	2,462	2,802	1,357	1,528	1,417	1,495
Sierra	500	617	410	534	231	281	227	320
Siskiyou	2,593	3,396	2,623	3,190	1,725	1,987	1,739	2,364
Solano	3,357	6,375	3,300	6,268	2,064	4,202	3,543	6,564
Sonoma	5,782	12,469	6,059	12,610	3,590	7,358	5,692	8,622
Stanislaus	6,103	5,106	7,123	4,123	4,905	3,070	6,739	3,576
Sutter	1,358	1,622	1,281	1,466	747	1,106	1,037	1,315
Tehama	2,507	2,266	2,340	2,180	1,502	1,198	1,896	1,613
Trinity	511	821	422	692	248	434	330	465
Tulare	7,920	6,497	8,713	5,949	6,509	3,698	8,350	5,002
Tuolumne	1,299	1,988	1,206	1,625	762	985	999	899
Ventura	3,311	3,095	3,950	3,113	2,238	1,537	3,603	2,588
Yolo	2,441	3,198	2,367	3,018	1,393	1,887	2,152	2,916
Yuba	1,440	2,381	1,327	2,214	665	1,177	953	1,626
Totals	355,536	524,681	436,639	538,200	275,643	306,488	383,586	454,642
Majority Against	169,145		101,561		30,845		71,056	

BEVERAGE EXPOSITION AT CINCINNATI

By HORATIO F. STOLL

Until you visit a national beverage exposition, you have no idea of the scope of such a show. I must confess that before I went to Cincinnati I had only the vaguest conception of the variety of raw materials, machinery, implements and supplies that figure in the tremendous soft drink industry that has sprung up since prohibition has gone into effect.

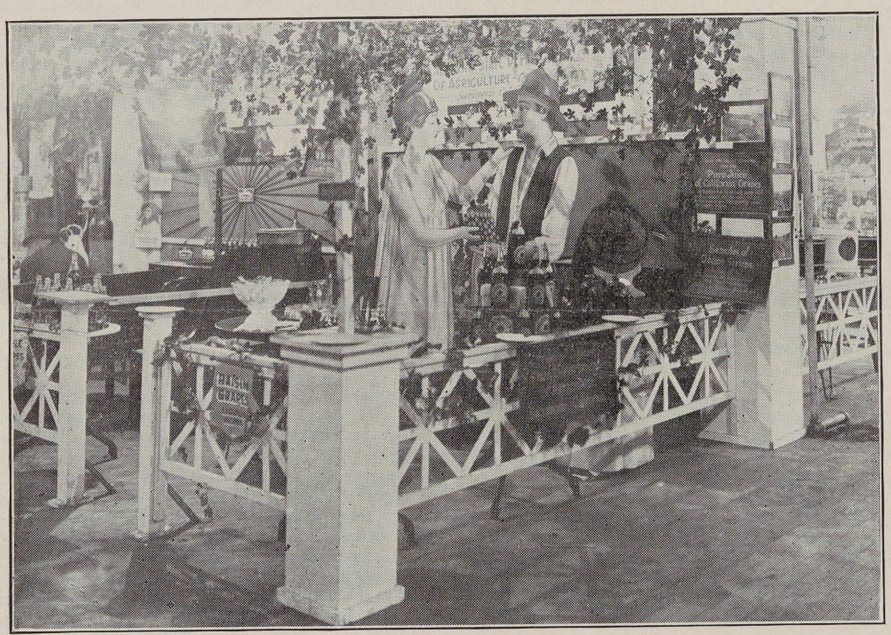
As a matter of fact, the Beverage Exposition gives the interested person a panoramic view of the business and condenses into a short space of time and room an enormous amount of up-to-date information which he needs if he wishes to keep in touch with the latest implements, equipments and newest processes in making non-alcoholic drinks. The show, therefore, has a real value from an educational standpoint.

SOME PRETENTIOUS EXHIBITS

I was surprised at the elaborate installations of some of the exhibitors, notably that of the Liquid Carbonic Company, showing a complete bottling plant; the Geo. J. Meyer Manufacturing Company demonstrating a bottle cleaner of the latest type; the White Company with a panoramic picture display showing the White trucks used by the beverage industry throughout the United States; Crown Cork & Seal Company, depicting various types of automatic crowners; the Bishop & Babcock Company, whose new style high-pressure 36-spout automatic rotary beverage filler attracted much attention; the Miller Manufacturing Company, showing a soaker bottle-washing machine, revolving table and belt conveyors; Twentieth Century Machinery Company, featuring the Zahm de-alcoholizer; the Pfaudler Company, with glass enamel lined steel storage mixing inversion tanks for hot and cold processes; and the McKenna Brass & Manufacturing Company.

Every firm distributed literature, some very elaborate booklets, beautifully illustrated. Many of the manufacturers of new drinks demonstrated their product and others gave away attractive souvenir articles. A clever fellow who played popular melodies on a series of graduated empty bottles enabled a bottle manufacturer to put over its appeal in a novel way.

In the mornings before the crowds appeared, I visited the different booths, met the representatives and sampled the products and I do not hesitate to say that, after studying them all, I believe our grape syrups have more real merit and as great possibilities as any of the new syrups, fruit juices or concentrates that were displayed at the exposition.



Syrup Exhibit of the Department of Agriculture at the Beverage Exposition

When I arrived at the Music Hall on November 6th, I found all the promised cases of syrups and display materials awaiting me with one exception. The syrup of the Greco Canning Company of San Jose was missing and it failed to materialize during the life of the show. I set to work at once, transformed the booth into a leafy grape arbor, and by ten o'clock on Monday morning, November 8th, the display of the California State Department of Agriculture was ready for inspection.

BOTTLERS INTERESTED IN OUR PRODUCTS

While the location of our corner booth might have been better, visitors had no difficulty in finding us. They were interested not only in the commercial syrups, but the samples of dried grapes we gave out, the juices and syrups prepared by the University of California, the beautiful baskets of Tokays and Olivetes provided by Burton Towne of Lodi, and the wonderful clusters of Emperor grapes packed in sawdust and expressed to us by E. Y. Foley and the Flanders Setchel Company of Fresno. A display keg, with a fine bunch of artificial red grapes imbedded in kiln-dried redwood sawdust, sent by the California Barrel Company, also attracted much attention.

We were fortunate in securing the services of excellent assistants who were kept busy from 1 o'clock each day until 10 o'clock at night. The biggest rushes usually followed my talk on the "Grape Industry of California," in the Auditorium, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8:30 in the evening, when those in the audience who wanted to taste our syrups were invited to follow the speaker to Booth 21.

DEMONSTRATING CALIFORNIA GRAPE SYRUPS

The first few days we served our red and white syrups from the bottles or cans, first in concentrated form and then diluted. But the crowd was usually so great and persistent that we had to content ourselves with diluting the syrups in a great punch bowl and it was then ladled out as fast as the glasses were emptied and returned.

Whenever anyone showed special interest in the product, we gave them a sip of the real thing so that they had a true idea of the character of these new vacuum-pan syrups.

BLENDING GRAPE SYRUPS

Had it not been for the ten gallons of bulk Tokay syrup sent us by the National Food Products Company of Lodi, our supply for demonstration purposes would have been exhausted in a short time as I was determined not to use the pyramids of bottles and cans of the different exhibitors until the closing hours of the show. So we hit upon the idea of using the Tokay syrup as a foundation and blended it with the different red and white syrups, thus making a new variety of flavors that were very pleasing. We found that just a dash of red "Forbidden Fruit," "Colonial" or "Moonmist" would transform the pink Tokay syrup into a beautiful red juice with a rich flavor that was much enjoyed by the visitors. The same was true when we blended the white syrups with the Tokay. It immediately gave character to the sweetish Tokay syrup and convinced me that the production of grape syrup can be much increased by the blending of juices made from inexpensive table grape culls and that of the more highly flavored wine grapes. This ought also to reduce the cost and selling price.

Hundreds of bottlers of soft drinks attending the convention of American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, visited our booth, tasted the syrups, watched the demonstrating and listened to the comments. Only occasionally did people fail to empty the glass handed to them and their comment was either "It is too sweet" or "It doesn't taste like Concord grapes."

LUCKY NUMBER CONTEST

In order that we might get a line on the people we were serving, we handed out 3000 "lucky numbers" consisting of a card with lines for name and address and a numbered coupon which was detached when the card was filled out. In sorting the cards, I found that our visitors hailed from the District of Columbia, and from Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

THE CLOSING NIGHT

At noon, on Saturday, November 15th, one hundred and fifty numbers that had been picked out by a little girl were posted on a board in front of our exhibit. It was announced that all prizes not called for by 9:00 p. m. would be given away to those present. Only about one-third of the winners appeared.

At 9:00 o'clock there was a jam around our booth that threatened to crush everything in sight. I asked all the men and boys to move on as only women would be given the samples. With the aid of a policeman, the crowd was considerably lessened. I picked out the middle-aged and elderly women—the housewives—and handed out the different bottles and tins to an accompaniment of cries of "Oh, Mister, please give me one."

Finally the distribution was completed, the crowd dispersed and the actual dismantling of the booth took place. When I left the Music Hall near midnight, I was tired but felt that the week's work had been well worth while and that the State Department of Agriculture had performed a praiseworthy task in giving California's new grape syrup industry its first big boost in the Eastern field.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR OUR SYRUP MANUFACTURERS

Next spring, at Atlantic City, another big worth-while exposition will be held. It is called the National Confectionery, Soda Fountain and Accessories Exposition and will be housed on the Million Dollar Pier from May 23rd to the 28th, which is the week during which will be held the convention of the National Confectioners' Association. The pier has been rented, the floor plans are being prepared and within a short time a prospectus will be sent to the trade in general. This is a big opportunity and should not be overlooked by our fruit juice or syrup manufacturers anxious to reach another branch of the trade.

KRAMER AND THE VOLSTEAD LAW

The Task of Enforcing the National Prohibition Law

IT was quite by accident that I heard John F. Kramer discuss the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Law in Cincinnati. I read an announcement in the paper that he was to be a speaker at the banquet of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association, which was holding its meetings in the Gibson Hotel where I was stopping. So I decided to call on the Secretary of the Association to find out if I might hear Kramer speak. "Yes, indeed, we will be glad to have you," said the genial secretary. "Be on hand at eight o'clock tonight and help yourself to a seat."

I was there at the appointed hour and as the tables were being removed at the end of the feast, I stepped into the room to take an inconspicuous back seat. But no sooner did I enter than a familiar voice cried out: "Hello there, Stoll, come on over here!" Who do you suppose discovered me? It was my barber from San Francisco. He introduced me to a number of delegates and then whisked me up near the speakers' table where I had a good chance to study the Commissioner, who is drawing down a salary of $7,000 a year.

In appearance, Kramer is the typical prohibition reformer—medium in height and build, thin of face, with determined jaws and deep-set blue eyes. As a matter of fact, however, when Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper asked him to take the job of Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Kramer was practicing law at Mansfield, Ohio. He was selected because he had strong convictions on the subject and was not considered a fanatic. Kramer has been a Democrat in politics and a Lutheran in church membership. After he graduated from the Ohio Northern University, where he obtained the Bachelor of Arts degree, he taught school for a time and then took up law. In 1912, he represented his county in the Fourth Ohio Constitutional Convention. For four years, from 1913 to 1917, he served his district in the Ohio legislature. During two years of this time he was the minority or Democratic leader.

Kramer is not much of a speaker but he impresses one as being terribly in earnest. He makes no attempt at oratory, speaks deliberately and drives his points home with simple, direct language. He said he has been a prohibition fighter for twelve years and had no apology to make for the Volstead Law. "It is radical," he admitted, "and for a time may hurt legitimate business in alcohol to stop the illegitimate sale of it, but after we have killed off whiskey, which is the slipperiest eel I have encountered, we will be able to consider legitimate business."

He claimed that one of the biggest mistakes made during the past year had been the wholesale issuance of permits. "But that will soon be remedied," he said, "for on December 31st all permits expire and it won't be so easy to get them in the future."

Mr. Kramer insisted that prohibition was here to stay. He pointed out that there would always be a sufficient number of States determined to keep the country from nullifying prohibition. "Forty-five legislatures ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. Only three States refused to ratify and now they are falling in line. So the people have decided they want prohibition and if the people want it, they are going to have it."

Mr. Kramer said nothing about the rejection of the Harris bill by the people of California, nothing about the initiative law adopted by the people of Massachusetts legalizing the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer and wines, nothing about the repudiation by the voters of South Dakota of a drastic law providing for bone-dry prohibition and search and seizure in the home, nothing about the refusal of a number of our most important and populous States to enact State enforcement laws.

The barbers' supply men were urged to get behind a movement to have alcohol destined for hair tonics and the like made unfit for beverage purposes at the distillery.

The attitude of the barbers' supply delegates, whose hair tonics, hair restorers, shampoo concoctions and other alcoholic preparations are subject to the control of Kramer, made me smile. They seemed anxious to help Kramer in every way to enforce the law and yet when I tried to get away to keep an engagement I had made, I was urged by perfect strangers to "come up into my room and have a little Scotch."

Kramer has hopes that sooner or later he will be able to make all the States swallow the Volstead pill. "Somehow," he said, "people have gotten the idea that I am a horrible, repellant looking creature because it is my duty to enforce the prohibition law. That's why I'm glad to be here tonight. I want the people to see just what kind of a man I am. I was telling Commissioner Williams the other day that I thought I ought to get out and meet the people and not stay at my desk in Washington."

Well, if Mr. Kramer hopes to do propaganda work throughout the country it seems to me he will have to plan to cover the country within the next few months, for it is the belief of many that when President-elect Warren G. Harding goes into office next March, one of the first Democrats to be dispensed with will be Commissioner Kramer and with him will go an array of professional prohibitionists who are drawing down good salaries without making much of a success of their unpleasant and thankless job.

NEW LEGISLATION TO ENFORCE LAW

The dry leaders frankly admit they are having difficulty enforcing prohibition, "particularly in communities not in sympathy with the law," and they are going to demand a number of modifications of the Volstead Law, which are intended to prevent the leaks that are now causing them so much trouble. They will ask Congress (1) for an increase of approximately 100 per cent in the appropriation for enforcement; (2) for an increase in the personnel of the field force of practically 100 per cent; (3) for purchase by the government of all the whiskey now in bond, to the end that it may be dispensed under more rigid rules; (4) for legislation limiting the number of concerns permitted to purchase liquor at wholesale; (5) for amendment to the Volstead Act, taking enforcement machinery entirely out of the hands of local authority and placing the power to make appointments in the hands of officials at Washington; (6) for heavier penalties for the illicit manufacture of liquor, and (7) for passport regulations designed to make the operation of bootleggers across the Canadian and Mexican borders impossible.

It is possible the next Congress may allow itself to be bulldozed by the Anti-Saloon League, whose headquarters in Washington, D. C., are just across the street from the Capitol grounds, but I do not believe the dry leaders will have such easy sledding under the new administration. Last year it cost $2,100,000 to enforce prohibition. I doubt if Congress will be willing to increase the appropriation to $4,200,000.

REDUCTION OF TAXES PARAMOUNT ISSUE

The Republicans will have an overwhelming majority in the 67th Congress—22 in the Senate and 176 in the House. The first great problem the new administration and the new Congress will have to deal with will be that of revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the government will need four billion dollars a year for three years to come, and the greatest dissatisfaction with the present administration is the taxes. That had more to do with starting the Republican landslide than anything else, and the Republican Congress will have to find a way to change the taxes and at the same time produce four billion dollars revenue. A revision of the tariff with increased import duties will help, but no increase of tariff duties will produce enough revenue to take the place of the excess profits tax which business demands shall be repealed. The excess profits tax produces more than a billion revenue and if it is repealed there will have to be some other tax or taxes to take its place. The revenue from the taxes on soft drinks does not meet the expenses of enforcing prohibition, which gave prosperity to the soft drink manufacturers. Taxes on tea and coffee will be opposed as taxes on the breakfast table and are not likely to be adopted.

The embarrassments in producing revenue to meet the government expenses are great and growing greater since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibits Congress from taxing alcoholic liquors even though they are produced and sold almost as freely as in the old days when they paid the larger part of the cost of the government. The moonshiners and the bootleggers have taken the place of the licensed manufacturers and sellers of liquors and they pay no taxes to either the federal, state or municipal government. The prohibition commissioner complains that millions of gallons of liquor are coming in from Canada and even from Europe without paying any import duties, and the government is losing half a billion dollars a year in taxes without enforcing prohibition and lessening the drink traffic.

According to a Washington hotel exchange, the tax problem is the predominant one before the next Congress and it will have to find revenue by taxing the necessaries of life, tax business and property whatever the complaint of those who do not want to be taxed. Either that or a courageous about-face on the prohibition question with a return to taxes on liquors which have always been paid without complaint and with little expense in collecting. It will take courage to reverse the taxing machinery, but necessity is a mighty lever with the people who howl against taxes. They have taken the burden from the liquor traffic and have got to assume that burden themselves or go back to the old system. Mr. Harding was elected President by the people and so was the Republican Congress, regardless of the efforts of Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the Anti-Saloon League. The election was a protest against high taxes and high taxes will continue to be the issue until some way is found to reduce them.

Prohibition has become a tax question and an economic question and the next Congress has got to continue to levy war taxes on the people or repeal the Volstead law and substitute a law that will enable the government to collect taxes on the millions of gallons of liquor that are flooding the country without a dollar of revenue collected on the traffic.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAPE GROWERS' EXCHANGE

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Grape Growers' Exchange, on Thursday, December 2nd, arrangements were made for holding the annual meeting in San Francisco on Tuesday, January 11th, at 10 a. m., in Yosemite Hall, 4th floor, Native Sons Building, 414 Mason Street (between Geary and Post Streets). The Board is anxious that every member should be in attendance during the day. It is planned to have a morning and afternoon session. Individual notices will be sent by the Exchange to each member.

Doughnuts are adding fame and cash results to many soft drink stores in the East. These are the delectable edibles which did such yeoman service in the late world war, and which, through the Salvation Army's earnest efforts, will doubtless remain prime favorites for many years to come.

History proves that men working whole-heartedly together in a common cause can accomplish what men divided in purpose have never been able to accomplish.

THE RENEWAL OF PERMITS

FILING APPLICATIONS AND OBTAINING PERMITS

Those who desire to renew their permits so that they may "manufacture, sell, barter, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, prescribe, purchase, possess or use" wine for non-beverage purposes must send in their applications for renewal at once, for on December 31st all permits will lapse.

From "Regulations No. 60," issued by the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, we quote the following important paragraphs which cover the necessary steps that an applicant must take to renew or secure the permits he desires:

FORM OF APPLICATION

Page 7: "Sec. 8. Persons desiring to procure any permit required by these regulations, other than permits to purchase, must submit application for permits Form 1404, in triplicate, clearly setting forth all the data required by the regulations dealing with the particular class or classes into which they fall. Form 1404, supplemental, must be attached in case of application for permit to use intoxicating liquor in the manufacture of certain preparations as provided in Article XI. All three copies must be signed by the applicant, the original being sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths. All three copies must then be forwarded to the director of the State in which the place of business of the applicant is located."

Page 8: "Sec. 9. Where application is filed for any other permit required by these regulations, the director, after carefully examining the qualifications of the applicant, will note his approval or disapproval in the appropriate space on each copy of the application and will forward all three copies to the commissioner, and if any special circumstances exist will attach to the application and transmit to the commissioner therewith a letter fully setting forth such circumstances. After examining the application and data forwarded therewith the commissioner, after noting his approval or disapproval on each copy of the application, will return one copy to the director and forward one copy to the applicant. If the application or any part thereof is approved by the commissioner, it will be given a proper serial number and the commissioner will issue a permit in triplicate on the appropriate Form 1405 for the act or acts approved, noting such serial number on each copy thereof. One copy of the permit will be forwarded to the director and one copy to the applicant. The original copy of the application and one copy of the permit will be filed by the commissioner."

"Sec. 11. The full names of individuals must be signed to every application. In case of a co-partnership the firm name must be written, followed by the signature of the partner authorized to sign for the firm. The names of all members of the co-partnership must appear in the application. In case of a corporation the corporate name must be written, followed by the signature and title of the officer duly authorized to sign for the corporation, together with the impression of the corporate seal, if any. Applications which do not contain all the information called for or which are not executed in the manner required by these regulations will be returned without approval for proper execution."

Page 9: "Sec. 13. Every permit granted under these regulations, together with copy of the application therefor, must be conveniently and permanently filed by the permittee, so as to be readily accessible to examining officers at any reasonable hour."

EXPIRATION OF PERMITS

Page 11: "Sec. 18. All permits provided by these regulations issued prior to August 31 of any year will expire on December 31 of that year, except permits to purchase, and all such permits issued from September 1 to December 31 of any year will expire on December 31 of the following year unless otherwise provided. On or before October 1 of each year all holders of permits, except permits to purchase, issued prior to August 31 of that year must make formal application on Form 1404 for renewal of such permits. Such applications for renewal will be filled out in triplicate and all three copies signed by the applicant, the original being under oath. All three copies must then be forwarded to the Director, who, after examining the qualifications of the applicant, is authorized to issue new permit bearing the same serial number and containing the same wording, with the exception of the dates to be noted thereon, as the permit previously issued."

BONDS

Page 12: "Sec. 20. All persons desiring to obtain permits provided by these regulations, except as provided below, must at or before the time of filing application therefor, file with the Director a bond in duplicate on Form 1408 or Form 1409 to insure compliance with the provisions of this act and of these regulations as well as to cover any taxes and penalties which may be imposed under the internal revenue laws. Unless otherwise required by the commissioner, no bonds need be filed by persons applying for the following permits:

"1. Permits to prescribe, export, import or transport intoxicating liquor.

"2. Permits to use intoxicating liquor by physicians, dentists or veterinarians in the course of their practice.

"3. Permits to use intoxicating liquor in industrial or other establishments for administering to employees in emergency cases.

"4. Permits to use intoxicating liquor in hospitals or sanitariums (excepting such hospitals or sanitariums as are engaged in the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism).

"5. Permits to procure alcoholic preparations mentioned in Article XVII in quantities greater than specified in such article.

"(a) Except where otherwise provided, the basis of the penal sum of such bond will be as follows:

"Four dollars and twenty cents per proof gallon on distilled spirits and $100 for each 200 gallons, or fractional part thereof, on wine, malt liquor, cider or other liquor, manufactured or received during any quarterly period of the calendar year plus the quantity on hand at the end of the preceding quarterly period. In no case shall the penal sum of any bond be less than $1,000 nor more than $100,000.

"(b) A single bond on Form 1408 or Form 1409 may be given by a person conducting a distillery, brewery, rectifying house, winery or bonded warehouse or storeroom, which bond will cover taxes on liquor manufactured, received or possessed, and compliance with the terms of the permits and the requirements of the act and these regulations. The penal sum of such bond shall conform to the requirements of these regulations, except that, where a higher penal sum is specified by other laws and regulations requiring the filing of such bond, the penal sum thereof must be that required by such other laws or regulations, but in no case shall the penal sum of such bond exceed $100,000. In such event the bond should be forwarded to the collector of internal revenue, who will be guided with respect thereto by instructions herein to directors.

"(c) Where holders of permits to use or sell non-beverage spirits or wines have given bond as provided in Treasury Decision 2940 and Treasury Decision 2946, and such bonds are in sufficient penal sum, no new bonds need be furnished until such persons are called upon by the directors to make applications for new permits, as provided in section 17, when they will be required to file new bonds on Form 1408 or Form 1409.

"(d) When bond is filed with the director and he finds the same sufficient in all respects he shall note on each copy his recommendation for approval. The director will forward the original, with proper documentary stamps affixed thereto, to the commissioner and retain the remaining copy, with proper indorsement as to documentary stamps affixed to the original, in his files. The copy retained by the director should be filed by him with the application for permit. The director will be notified by the commissioner in the event that such bond is not acceptable.

"(e) The commissioner will examine all bonds received by him from collectors of internal revenue and directors, and if he finds the same sufficient in all respects, will indorse his approval thereon. He will also note on such bonds the serial numbers of permits issued by him."

CANCELLATION OF BONDS

Page 15: "Sec. 24. In any case where the holder of a permit surrenders the same to the director and there are no outstanding charges against his bond the director should promptly notify the commissioner, and, on notice from the commissioner that the bond is cancelled, should cancel the copy of the bond in his files and notify the surety of such cancellation.

"(a) Where a permit has been revoked and the conditions of the bond have been observed and there are no outstanding charges against the same, the bond will be cancelled by the commissioner and the director notified thereof, after which he should cancel the copy in his files and notify the surety as above.

"(b) Bonds will not be cancelled unless the permits are returned to the director, where such action is practicable and satisfactory evidence is presented of the disposition of the liquor, or other preparations possessed by the permittee. Bonds will be cancelled only as to future liability, and the cancellation thereof will not affect any liabilities or charges arising or incurred prior to such cancellation."

WHAT WILL IT BE FOR 1920?

Some recent figures compiled by a statistical organization show the sales of soft drinks at soda fountains and other outlets to be gaining rapidly each year. The authentic figures prepared since 1894 are as follows:

Year	Spent for Soft Drinks	Percentage of Increase
1894	$ 120,000,000	20%
1999	170,000,000	42%
1904	210,000,000	24%
1909	300,000,000	42%
1914	485,000,000	62%
1917	640,000,000	32%
1919	1,095,000,000	45%

The percentage gain between 1917 and 1919 is encouraging. When figures for 1920 become available they will undoubtedly show a corresponding increase.

Consumers of soft drinks have paid, through the manufacturers, during the past eleven months $51,000,000 to the Revenue Department of the Government. That statement was made before the closing session of the convention of the Association of Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

INTERESTING TRADE JOURNALS

During his stay at the Beverage Exposition, the editor made the acquaintance of a number of monthly trade journals which may prove of interest to our members. They include the "Southern Carbonator and Bottler," published at Atlanta, Georgia; the "National Bottlers' Gazette," 99 Nassau Street, New York; the "Brewer and Maltster and Beverageur," 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; "The Beverage Journal," 431 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; the "All-Western Bottlers' Journal," Denver, Colo.; "The Soft Drink Journal," 418 South Market Street, Chicago, Ill.; "The International Confectioner," 621 Broadway, New York; and "The Soda Fountain," 3 Park Place, New York.

DEHYDRATION CONVENTION AT FRESNO

MOVE TO STANDARDIZE DEHYDRATED FRUITS

At the State Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention held in Fresno early last month, an entire day was devoted to a discussion of dehydration. This was a separate convention held at the Auditorium and about 200 people were in attendance. There were morning and afternoon sessions. E. M. Sheehan, President of the California Grape Growers' Exchange, presided and among the speakers were W. V. Cruess, University of California Fruit Products Laboratory; E. R. de Ong, University Farm, Entomology Division, Davis; Burle J. Jones, Farm Adviser, Placerville; F. T. Swett, President California Pear Growers' Association, and A. W. Christie, University of California Fruit Products Laboratory.

The State Department of Agriculture intends to publish the papers of the Fresno Convention in a special bulletin of their issue which will probably be brought out about the first of the year and those interested will be able to secure a copy.

In summarizing the development in dehydration, Prof. Christie said an unofficial census showed that about 150 dehydrators with an aggregate capacity of 1350 tons per charge had been erected in California during the past two years.

"During this time," he continued, "much commendable improvement has been made, not only in construction and operation, but in the quality of product obtained. It now seems certain that dehydration will be an important factor in the marketing of the rapidly increasing fruit crops of California. An analysis of the industry in its present development indicates that the future of dehydration depends on the following considerations:

"First—Standardized products of highest possible quality.

"Second—Efficient and economical production.

"Third—An organization of strength equivalent to those controlling the fresh, canned or sun-dried fruit industries.

"Fourth—A liberal campaign of advertisement and demonstration.

"If dehydrators are to be ultimately profitable the cost per ton for 'overhead' expenses must be reduced to the minimum. This must be done in one of two ways:

"First—Plants of expensive construction in which efficiency of operation is partly sacrificed for cheapness of erection and which can therefore be operated profitably for short seasons.

"Second—More efficient and consequently more expensive plants which must reduce 'overhead' charges by operation for longer periods on various fruits and vegetables and even milk and eggs.

"Most of the dehydrators erected recently represent too great an investment for the limited tonnage handled.

"Every season witnesses the burning of one or more dehydrators together with their contents of trays and fruits, usually just at the time when the dehydrator is most needed. Although fire insurance is a desirable protection, a fireproof dehydrator would be more satisfactory. With the present high prices for lumber it costs but little more to construct your dehydrator of brick, concrete or hollow tile, making it thereby not only fireproof but of tight, heat retaining and durable construction."

While all the papers read were valuable and interesting, the most important move made by the convention was in the direction of beginning a plan to standardize dehydrated fruits. A motion was put and carried that the presiding officer call a conference in San Francisco in January to begin this important project of standardization. It was decided to call to that conference representatives of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, the State University, the State Dept. of Agriculture, the builders of dehydrators and the executives of the dried fruit shipping organizations in California. The aim will be to discuss thoroughly standards in dehydrated fruits of all kinds and adopt maximum moisture contents as well, perhaps, as minimum sugar contents.

The question has arisen as to whether or not dehydrated fruits will eventually be preferred to sun-dried fruits. The trade at present knows little about the dehydrated article and those who are interested in the development of the latter hold that eventually, for sanitary reasons, dehydrated fruits may be preferred to the sun-dried article, the reason being that in sun-drying the fruit is exposed for many days in the open to the elements—such as the wind, dust, and inroads from birds and insects,—while the dehydrated article is under cover at all times and is ready for the market within twenty-four hours after the fruit is gathered.

At any rate, the action of the dehydration convention was a very important move in the direction of standardizing this particular article and the conference to be held in January may develop some very important results.

SUITABLE NAMES FOR GRAPE JUICES

Here are some of the trade-mark names that have been adopted for grape juices that are being widely advertised: "American Maid," "Grape Tang," "Bubble-Up," "Champanneto-Mum," "Conco-Grapette," "Grapagne," "Grapurl," "Doe-Boy," "Grape Rockey," "Grape Smash," "Grapico," "Jay-Bee," and "Zem-Zem."

Our National Advertising Campaign "Breaks"

Our national advertising campaign for Forbidden Fruit Grape Syrup is now running in metropolitan newspapers from coast to coast—acquainting the public with this wonderful syrup—and creating an instant demand wherever the advertising appears.

The demand for this syrup—year in and year out—is already assured. Growers who have made a definite connection with this company are sure of selling their crop every year at good prices.

Dominant advertising is appearing, or will appear, in the following newspapers and in many others that space does not permit of listing:

MONTANA
Butte Miner
Great Falls Tribune
Anaconda Standard

ILLINOIS
Chicago Tribune
Chicago Herald-Examiner
Peoria Star
Decatur Review
Bloomington Pantograph
Springfield State Journal

MINNESOTA
Duluth Herald
Minneapolis Journal
Minneapolis Tribune
St. Paul Pioneer News
Minneapolis News
Aberdeen American
Sioux Falls Argus Leader
Watertown Public Opinion
Albert Lea Tribune

COLORADO—NEW MEXICO WYOMING
Denver Post
Denver Times
Pueblo Star Journal
Colorado Springs Telegraph
Albuquerque State Leader and Tribune

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee Journal
Milwaukee Sentinel
Milwaukee News
Green Bay Press
La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press
Oshkosh Northwestern
Racine Journal News
Superior Telegram
Wausau Record

LOUISIANA
New Orleans Times
New Orleans Picayune
New Orleans Item

UTAH AND IDAHO
Ogden Standard Examiner
Salt Lake Tribune
Salt Lake Telegram
Boise Capital News
Boise Idaho Statesman
Idaho Falls Post
Lewiston Tribune
Pocatello News
Pocatello Tribune
Moscow Star Miner
Twin Falls Times
Manpa Free Press

IOWA
Cedar Rapids Gazette
Burlington Gazette
Clinton Advertiser
Council Bluffs Non Pariel
Davenport Times
Dubuque Telegraph Herald
Fort Dodge Messenger
Marshalltown Times Republican
Oskaloosa Herald
Ottumwa Courier
Sioux City Journal
Waterloo Courier
Dubuque Times Journal
Clinton Herald
Davenport Democrat
Rock Island Argus

NEBRASKA
Omaha Bee
Omaha World-Herald
Beatrice Sun
Grand Island Independent
Lincoln Star
Hastings Tribune
Fairbury Journal
Norfolk News

CALIFORNIA
Sacramento Bee
San Francisco Chronicle
San Francisco Examiner

MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS
St. Louis Globe Democrat
St. Louis Post Dispatch
Quincy Whig Journal
Alton Telegraph

ARKANSAS
Little Rock Gazette
Ft. Smith Southwest American
Helena World

OHIO
Cincinatti Sunday Enquirer

NEW YORK - New York World

GOLDEN STATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

209 California Street, San Francisco, California

THE GRAPE SEASON JUST PASSED HAS SERVED TO CONFIRM ALL OUR CLAIMS AND STATEMENTS AS TO THE EFFICIENCY OF KRENZ APPARATUS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GRAPE SYRUP AND IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS AND LARGELY SOLD GRAPE SYRUPS SO FAR PRODUCED WERE MANUFACTURED IN PLANTS DESIGNED, ERECTED AND EQUIPPED THROUGHOUT BY US.

THE GRAPE SYRUP INDUSTRY IS NOW FIRMLY ESTABLISHED, AND IT WOULD BE WELL FOR PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF EQUIPMENT TO LOOK AFTER THEIR NEXT SEASON'S REQUIREMENTS. OUR TECHNICAL STAFF IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL ON YOUR DRYING, EVAPORATING AND CONCENTRATING, CRYSTALIZATION AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

TO ALL OUR FRIENDS WE EXTEND THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

The Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Works, Inc.

ENGINEERS
COPPERSMITHS

612-634 Bryant Street
San Francisco, Cal.

BRASS FOUNDERS
BRASS FINISHERS

CABLE ADDRESS: "OSCARKRENZ"

CODES USED:

BENTLEY'S, A. B. C. 5TH EDITION, LIEBER'S, WESTERN UNION, COMMERCIAL

CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER

Issued monthly at Room 601, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, California.
Phone Sutter 2688.

Official Publication of the California Grape Protective Association

H. F. STOLL - Editor and Publisher

Address all communications and make checks or money orders payable to the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER

Yearly Subscription $1.50 in Advance.

Send for Advertising Rates.

Advertising copy must reach us by the 20th of each month.

EDITORIALS.

OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY

This issue marks the first anniversary of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER and begins Volume II of this publication, which enjoys the distinction of being the only purely viticultural monthly published in the United States.

A year ago, the editor was convinced that a publication of this kind would prove of value to the wine grape growers of California, for he believed that so many rulings and changes would follow the advent of prohibition that the growers would need some medium that would keep them posted. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the California Grape Protective Association, this publication was made the official organ of that body.

With the good wishes of countless friends in the industry and outside the State, the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER was launched at a time when conditions looked very uncertain for our vineyardists and when many of them were talking of pulling up their vines and devoting their time, energy and means to other pursuits.

The CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER advised the growers not to pull up their vines as we felt certain new outlets would be developed to utilize the 400,000 tons of grapes that formerly went to the wineries.

We advocated the formation of a co-operative marketing association and the editor spent considerable time in the country helping to organize the California Grape Growers' Exchange, so that the grape industry might be assured a prosperous future.

Considerable space was devoted to the progress made in the manufacture of syrup and dehydration of our wine grapes, and the cultivation of new varieties of grapes was suggested.

We have kept our readers in touch with crop and market conditions and refrigerator car service. We have also warned them against unscrupulous speculators and printed samples of grape contracts that we considered fair and unfair.

The CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER followed carefully the workings and interpretations of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Law and did as much to expose the drastic nature of the Harris Law as any publication in the State.

We have encouraged all meetings and conventions at which grape problems have been discussed and were the first to suggest that a suitable exhibit of our grape syrups should be installed at the Beverage Exposition at Cincinnati by the State Department of California.

Many of our articles have been reprinted in publications all over the country—sometimes lifted bodily without proper credit—but, at any rate, giving the new industries the publicity they needed.

During the coming year, there will be many interesting and perplexing problems to meet and it will be the aim of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER to do everything in its power to help solve these problems. We expect to devote considerable space to the 1921 session of the State Legislature and will also cover National legislation.

We are glad our efforts during the past year have been appreciated and are pleased with the many kind words of commendation sent us with the renewal of subscriptions. Here are a few:

Percy Douglas, Clayton.

"Your paper has always been welcome. I know that I can rely upon the truthfulness of its information, which I cannot always do regarding the articles printed in the daily press concerning the interests of grape growers. You deserve and should have the support of everyone in California who is interested in the success of the viticultural industry. As grape growers, we know quite well what should be done to grow grapes, but are often at a loss to know how to dispose of them to the best advantage; so I think every bit of information regarding the marketing end of grapes and grape products is of particular value to the grower. During the past year your subscribers received much valuable news regarding these matters and I for one appreciate your paper. I wish the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER a long and successful life."

F. Cribari, San Jose.

"We are convinced that had it not been for the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER and the California Grape Growers' Exchange, grapes in this State would have sold for less than $50 per ton this past year. It is the writer's opinion that the growers who have sold their grapes for more than the above price should feel obligated to the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER and the California Grape Growers' Exchange, especially if they are not members."

Garaventa Bros., Talmage.

"The CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER is worth all you ask."

Clara Mittelstadt, Guadalupe.

"I have found the GROWER interesting and of value to me, as it has kept me posted on the different phases of the grape industry. I hope to find the GROWER just as interesting and valuable to me next year."

James Hagan, Saratoga.

"I have found the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER of great value to a grape grower, as it keeps one posted on all latest reports and conditions of the grape industry and I am sure all grape growers appreciate your efforts in their behalf."

Geo. W. LeMoin, Lodi.

"Very much enjoy reading your articles in the GROWER and congratulate you in the success you have attained."

J. F. Fricke, Cloverdale.

"Glad to pay the raise of price and think paper is worth more to any grape grower for the information he gets out of it. I wouldn't be without it."

J. D. Garnett, Sanger.

"I am pleased with the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER. I get a lot of information that I could not get any other way."

H. Petersen, St. Helena.

"It certainly was my intention to renew my subscription for your paper as I believe it has done much to further the interests of the grape growers."

W. B. Rich, Healdsburg.

"I am glad you raised the price for I don't like to see you giving us grape growers such valuable services for practically nothing."

P. W. Wobber, Sunol Glen.

"I think your paper deserves the support of every grape grower in California. You know the wants and the needs of the growers and you are surely doing good work in their behalf. So here is to more success."

SULPHUR

It has been proven and so recommended by the University of California that if you sulphur your grape vines and orchards SIX times they will not be affected by MILDEW or RED SPIDERS.

ANCHOR Brand Velvet Flowers of Sulphur, also EAGLE Brand and Fleur de Soufre, packed in double sacks, are the fluffiest and PUREST sulphurs that money can buy; the best for vineyards; the best for bleaching purposes, LEAVING NO ASH.

VENTILATED Sublimed Sulphur—Impalpable Powder, 100% pure, in double sacks, for Dry Dusting and making Paste Sulphur.

For LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION, use our DIAMOND "S" BRAND REFINED FLOUR SULPHUR. We can furnish you this sulphur at such a low price that it would pay you to mix your own solution and net you a profit equal to the amount paid out for labor in spraying your orchard, even if you pay your men $5 per day for making the solution and applying same.

To create additional available plant food and prevent smut in grain, drill into the soil 110 pounds per acre of our TORO BRAND SPECIALLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL SULPHUR—or our DIAMOND "S" BRAND REFINED POWDERED SULPHUR.

This soil treatment has increased various crops up to 500%. Send for Circulars No. 6, 7 and 8.

Also PREPARED DRY DUSTING MATERIALS, Tobacco Dust, Dusting Sulphur Mixtures, Fungicides and Insecticides.

Carried in stock and mixed to order.

SAN FRANCISCO SULPHUR COMPANY

624 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

We are equipped to make immediate shipments. Send for Price-list and Samples.

Ask us for prices for Carbon Bisulphide, the surest remedy for destroying ground squirrels.

CHAPMAN'S

COMMON SENSE

EVAPORATORS

ALL MEN WHO HAVE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EVAPORATORS NOW ON THE MARKET AGREE THAT THE CHAPMAN COMMON SENSE EVAPORATOR IS

100 per cent Perfect!

THIS ENDORSEMENT FOLLOWS A FULL SEASON'S RUN IN EACH OF THE FOUR SIXTY-TON CAPACITY EVAPORATORS.

We invite comparison with all other types for INSTALLATION — HANDLING COST —TIME OF DRYING— OPERATING EXPENSE AND QUALITY OF EVAPORATED PRODUCT.

Write for Descriptive Circular Today!

F. C. CHAPMAN

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

BEST RESISTANT ROOTS

The most important question before those who intend to set out new vineyards is the variety of resistant roots they should use. Prof. F. T. Bioletti is getting out a valuable report on this subject that will be issued and distributed soon. He will also contribute an article along these lines to the January issue of the CALIFORNIA GRAPE GROWER.

In discussing the best resistant roots, Prof. Bioletti says:

"Hundreds of different resistant stocks have been tested and used to some extent. Only a few dozen have been used on a large scale. Only two, Rupestris St. George and Lenoir, have been used much in California.

"Most of the stocks which have given satisfaction in Europe have been tested at Davis for over ten years and the results make it possible to recommend several stocks as better than the two most commonly used here. In fact, our most widely grown stock, the Rupestris St. George, has given the poorest average results of the eighteen stocks tested, in the matters of crop and vigor. The Lenoir has a good record at Davis but is insufficiently resistant and has failed in many vineyards.

"The stocks which can be most safely recommended are:

"1—Chasselas X Berlandieri 41-B, usually called '41-B' for short. This stock has given the best results with more scion varieties than any other. These varieties include Muscat, Black Corinth, Sultana, Tokay and Cornichon. Its grafts bear well and are vigorous and long lived. It suffers less from drought than most stocks.

"2—Riparia X Rupestis 3309, referred to usually as '3309.' This stock follows close to 41-B and is somewhat easier to graft. It has given the best results with Sultanina (Thompson), Emperor and Palomino among others.

"3—Riparia X Rupestris 3306, referred to as '3306.' This has been the best stock for Malaga and White Corinth.

"These stocks have been well tested only at Davis and Kearney, but there seems every reason to suppose that they will be found excellent for most or all other parts of California where grape growing is feasible. They have, with all varieties in all cases, given better results than St. George or Lenoir with one exception—the raisin Muscat. This variety is hard to suit in the matter of a stock and many cases of failure are reported from the numerous countries where it is grown. It usually bears well when grafted, but the grafted vines on most stocks are short lived. Its record at Davis on 41-B, however, is excellent. It lacks vigor and bears poor crops, however, on 3309 at Kearney, where St. George has given better results though its durability on both of these stocks is in doubt."

RECENT RULINGS

Two important rulings on the prohibition law were given by the United States Supreme Court and by the Internal Revenue Bureau during the past month. In the case of a man who had some liquor in a safe deposit vault the Supreme Court ruled that he could move it to his home and in doing so would not be transporting it under the meaning of the Volstead act. However, liquor to be governed by this decision must have been purchased and declared before enactment of the law. Just how this decision will affect the large quantities of stored liquor has not been determined, as there seems to be a wide divergence of opinion as to its true meaning and the Revenue Department has not as yet received specific instructions from the Treasury Department in Washington as to what restrictions will govern the transfer of such liquor property.

The Revenue Bureau has put a ban on home brew. The Department finds that the promiscuous sale of malt and hops is unlawful and promises prosecution. The ruling is being tested by an Ohio company dealing in the forbidden items.

NEW VACUUM PLANT FOR ASTI GRAPE PRODUCTS CO.

We have been informed that the Asti Grape Products Company has signed a contract for the erection of a complete grape syrup vacuum equipment at their large plant at Asti, Sonoma County. This concern has been processing their grape juice into grape syrup at the Zerillo Packing Company's plant at Healdsburg, just recently destroyed by fire.

The contract provides for the erection of the most modern and perfected vacuum plant machinery and water cooling tower, no expense being spared, with a view to producing the highest possible quality of grape syrup. The work is being rushed and the plant will be ready for operation in a few weeks.

The Asti Grape Products Company report that they have had a most successful vintage, producing at Asti a large amount of pasteurized grape juice, besides grape juice for grape syrup purposes, for the production of both of which they had been well equipped, having installed previous to the vintage two ammonia refrigerating units.

DEMONSTRATION VINEYARDS

According to plans of the Division of Agricultural Extension and the Division of Viticulture and Fruit Products of the University of California, demonstration vineyards, conducted by the owners under the personal direction of the University, open for inspection by farmers of the neighborhood, and used as a meeting place for grape growers where they can see in actual operation the methods of planting, trellising, pruning, sulfuring, harvesting, and all the operations of a vineyard explained and applied by competent representatives of the College of Agriculture, are to be increased in number and usefulness.

Demonstration vineyards already established in Fresno, Kern, and Merced Counties, have proved to be rapid and successful in introducing the best methods of grape growing. Grape growers, especially in the large vineyard acreages where new planting is contemplated, have been advised to get into touch with the Farm Adviser of their county for information and advice.

Sales of high-class bottled beverages are made a special feature at the big hotels in the East. Standard brands of ginger ale, mineral waters and the higher class dealcoholized grape and apple beverages meet with popular favor. A celebrated non-alcoholic apple wine imported from Switzerland is served. This bottled drink is called "Champomes" and is made by Zuppinger Bros., a Swiss concern of many years' standing. A cocktail made up of loganberry juice and bitters is also popular as a "tonic."

HUMORS OF PROHIBITION

In his big spectacle, "Sinbad," which is now on tour in the East, Al Jolson, the comedian, gives a talk on prohibition that is a scream. "If I had my way," he solemnly says, "every flask of whisky would be thrown to the bottom of the sea." Of course, there are always some people in the audience who are dry and as soon as they begin to applaud Jolson raises his hand appealingly to quiet the audience, and adds, smilingly, "But, thank God, I know how to dive, for I've been practicing deep sea diving and swimming ever since I was a boy." And then the house goes wild, showing that the general sentiment is anything but dry.

Jolson also declares that all sorts of queer accidents are happening during these days of prohibition. "I know a fellow who was run down by an automobile the other day and it took the doctor a whole hour picking glass out of his back. You know, if you are going to carry anything you want to be careful where you put it and watch your step when you cross the street."

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We solicit your inquiries for California products in every line, and are particularly qualified in all matters pertaining to grapes, raisins, grape juice and grape syrup.

The management has been associated for many years with the California State Viticultural Service.

HOW TO FINANCE DISTANT SHIPMENTS OF GRAPE PRODUCTS

We invite inquiries as to the best methods of collecting the proceeds of far-away sales

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT WITH WORLD-WIDE CONNECTIONS
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MAKING "FRUIT JUICES" IN THE HOME

It is stated that only about 500 "fruit juice" makers in this northern district filed their declarations with the Internal Revenue Department to make beverages after the ruling of the Prohibition Commissioner at Washington was announced permitting the heads of families to manufacture tax-free 200 gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juices.

Last year, 30,000 persons filed applications to crush grapes and make wine under the 200-gallon limit and it is believed as many made grape beverages this year. Through the aid of railroad companies, drayage concerns and other agencies, it is said the Revenue Department has kept track of the bulk of the grapes which have been sold to fruit juice makers and it is hinted that later those kitchen manufacturers who permitted their juices to turn into wine will be forced to pay a federal tax.

Here is a recent ruling on this point issued to collectors of internal revenue, federal prohibition directors, supervising federal prohibition agents and others concerned, by Commissioner of Internal Revenue William M. Williams, on October 14, 1920:

"Questions have arisen concerning the application of Pro. Mim. No. 84, relating to the manufacture of non-intoxicating cider and non-intoxicating fruit juices exclusively for use in the home, to the Internal Revenue laws. It is hoped that the following statement will make the situation clear:

"Cider made and used in the home is not subject to tax under the Internal Revenue laws, but grape and other fruit juices, not including cider, if fermented to the point where they contain one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume even though not intoxicating, and regardless of Section 29, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act are subject to tax under the Revenue Act of 1918 as wine. All persons producing fruit juice other than cider containing one-half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume are required to register in accordance with Regulations No. 28, Supplement No. 2, and T. D. 2765. Subject to the limitations indicated by T. D. 2765, the head of a family who has properly registered may make 200 gallons exclusively for family use without payment of tax thereon. If he makes more than 200 gallons he must give a bond and pay tax on the excess. If such excess amount is intoxicating, double the ordinary tax is due as provided by Section 35 of Title II of the National Prohibition Act."

BAN CUTS POPULAR DISHES

Failure of the Internal Revenue Department to grant permits to use alcoholic liquors for cooking purposes has removed from the menus of restaurants, hotels and clubs "some of the most popular and delicious dishes," William H. Hirst, counsel for the Society of Restaurateurs of New York, recently declared in a letter to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer.

Declaring a ruling of the Supreme Court has re-opened the question of the authority for and correctness of the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Hirst urges that applications for these permits "now have the prompt attention of the Internal Revenue Collectors." The Supreme Court, he asserted, has pointed out that the prohibitions of the Eighteenth Amendment run specifically against "intoxicating liquors when used for beverage purposes," meaning that "there is no inhibition for the use of such liquors for cooking purposes."

It is said that the shipment of grapes this year was considerably more than in 1919, when a record of 22,068 cars was reached, 8,543 cars were wine grapes.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The National Grape Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, the opening session beginning on the second Tuesday of January, 1921. All grape growers of the nation—North, South, East and West—are most cordially invited to attend and all grape growers' associations, regardless of their being affiliated with the National, are asked to send three delegates to the meeting with authority to unite with the central body, whose object is to care for the larger affairs of the grape industry.

Those interested should write W. H. Asbury, Unionville, Lake County, Ohio, for details of the meeting and reservations at the hotels, stating in their letter the number expecting to go to this meeting, so proper reservations can be made for them.

"Let us have a record meeting," says O. W. Johnson, President of the National Grape Growers' Association, "and every grower that can possibly come arrange to be there without fail. Let us unite the East and the West in one common bond of fellowship as our interests are identical, mutual and most vital and only a National organization can cope with the mighty problems confronting us."

RAISINS FROM AUSTRALIA

During the past month, E. C. DeGaris, member of the Australian Dried Fruit Association, visited Fresno to look over the raisin vineyards and packing houses. He said that Australia this year is marketing 20,000 tons of raisins, that this tonnage will be doubled in five years and that it will probably reach 100,000 tons within ten years. The crop is made up chiefly of Sultanas and Zante currants.

Australia has long produced enough raisins to supply home demands. Recently, however, there has been a big increase in acreage and the growers are going into the foreign markets. Australian raisins have been sold this year in New York.

Edamund A. Rossi, President E. Seghesio, Vice-President Robt. D. Rossi, Sec. and Treasurer

ASTI GRAPE PRODUCTS COMPANY

Owners of the famous Asti Vineyards and Plant, formerly belonging to the Italian-Swiss Colony, at Asti, Cal., and

PRODUCERS OF

MOONMIST GRAPE SYRUP

Have you heard of Moonmist, the newest product of the age-old vine? It is a drink that delights and satisfies, and is made from the finest of wine grapes, grown in the famous Valley of the Moon.

Moonmist was a HIT at the Beverage Exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, last month.

GRAPE JUICE

We are ready to distribute pure, pasteurized grape juice, of the 1920 vintage, made at Asti, Sonoma County, Cal., from the finest varieties of European grapes grown on hillside vineyards.

Inquiries are invited.

ASTI GRAPE PRODUCTS COMPANY'S BRANDS: MOONMIST AND ROSSI BRAND

OFFICES:

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Vineyards and Plants; Asti, Chianti, Cloverdale SONOMA COUNTY, CALIF.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES POPULAR IN NEW YORK

When the editor was recently in New York, he was curious to find how the vast quantities of wine and table grapes shipped to the big metropolis were used and his investigations led to many interesting discoveries. Here are extracts taken from his notebook:

IN THE GHETTO

Over on Orchard and Esther Streets in the Ghetto, I saw a lot of our Tokays and Malagas being sold. Some of them looked pretty good but others were mouldy. They sold at 12 cents a pound and were weighed most carefully.

I informed one of the venders that I came from California where these grapes were grown and asked him if he would let me snap his pushcart. Instantly a crowd swarmed around us. When I moved away, a young Jew followed me, asking all kinds of questions and saying he expected to come to California as he believed he could make some money in the grape game. "I'm going to hook up early with some of your grape growers. I don't want to get left like some friends who went to California last August." I told him what would be expected of him but he was not dismayed. "I got the money, all right," he assured me, and when I stepped onto the elevated train, to which he had escorted me, he shouted, "I'll see you in Frisco soon and maybe you can steer me right."

I was told that a lot of the 1,500,000 Jews in New York made wine this year and I was sure this was true when I saw a dignified fellow, with glasses and venerable whiskers, who looked like he might be a rabbi, passing along the center of the street. He balanced on his head a small tub or barrel cut in two, and in it was a funnel, some bottles and other equipment for winemaking, all smeared with the red juice of the grapes.

ITALIANS MADE WINE

In the Italian quarter, I also saw grapes galore in the fruit stores, some piled in high mounds and others tied in clusters along the fronts of their stands. I asked one lady in charge if the Italians had made much wine and she laughed at my ignorance. "Sure," she frankly said, "everybody made vino. We got 600,000 Italians in New York and we use plenty grapes."

"But how about prohibition?" I asked. "Weren't you afraid?"

"To h—l with prohibition," she said laughingly, "I'm not afraid. If they arrest me, they have to arrest all my friends—everybody—and they not got enough jails to keep us all." She viewed the matter as a huge joke.

Which made me realize that if an attempt is made to prevent winemaking in New York, the enforcement officers are going to have their hands and their jails full.

AN INTERESTED BARBER

I was shaved by an Italian who told me he had purchased Zinfandels and Alicantes enough to make 200 gallons of wine. The Zinfandels had cost him $4.80 a box. They ranged from 24 to 28 pounds to the box. "I'm thinking," he said, "of getting some friends to go in with me and starting a company with $15,000 or $20,000. I think we could buy the grapes cheap and make a bunch, don't you?" When I explained the situation, his enthusiasm waned, but he assured me he would make his 200 gallons of wine each year, no matter what would be the price of grapes.

AT THE HOTELS

In all the best cafes and hotels, grape tarts are served. Inside the crust there is a sort of custard filling on which rests half a dozen grapes. They are sugared and very tasty, although I found myself picking them off first and spitting out the skins and seeds before I tackled the rest.

FRESH GRAPES EXPENSIVE

At the McAlpine Hotel, where I stayed while in New York, and at the Statler Hotel, in Detroit, a small cluster of Emperor grapes cost 35 cents; at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., I paid 40 cents and at the Blackstone, at Chicago, the charge was 45 cents.

At the McAlpine, one morning, I ordered grapes and was served two tiny bunches of a white Eastern grape which was new to me. I called the steward and asked him the variety but he did not know. They looked much like a Burger grape but they were a slip-skin and had the usual foxy taste of the Eastern grape. There were about two dozen grapes on each cluster and they were served on two dainty green grape leaves that added much to the appearance of the fruit when the plate was laid before me.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES

I stopped at a number of small fruit stands on Sixth and Seventh Avenues, between 34th and 40th Streets one morning, and priced the Emperor grapes. "Thirty-five cents a pound," I was told. I bought some from a Greek who kept one place and you should have seen how carefully he weighed the grapes. He pulled some from the cluster and dropped one or two back into the bag until the scales balanced exactly on the pound mark.

He also showed me some Belgian hot-house grapes—great black grapes on clusters weighing, say, a pound and a half. These he sold for $1.10 a pound and said he had no difficulty getting rid of them. I picked off one to taste it and he had a fit. "Here's a dime," I quickly said. "I don't want to steal your grapes, I just want to taste it." He took the dime all right, saying, "You spoil the bunch."

GRAPES AS BIRD FOOD

At the Bronx Zoological Park, I discovered another use to which our California grapes are being put. I was in the aviary and was watching some beautiful specimens of birds of paradise flying about their cage when the keeper appeared and filled the agate tray with the birds' food for the day. I was told it consisted of ground dried bread, chopped hard-boiled egg; chopped meat and bugs, sliced bananas and sliced Emperor grapes, which the birds liked very much. The whole combination was mixed like a salad and when it was ready for the birds, the bread crumbs made it look as if the fruit was covered with redwood sawdust. The keeper informed me that the birds got grapes each day until almost the holidays.

PHYLLOXERA SURVEY

A phylloxera survey of Tulare County has just been completed. This work has been conducted by R. L. Nougaret, of the State Department of Agriculture, and Macy H. Lapham, Inspector of the Western Division of the United States Bureau of Soils. The same survey of Fresno County was made when R. L. Nougaret was connected with the United States Bureau of Entomology. The horticulturists of the different counties have always taken part in the performance of this work and much credit must be accorded them for the valuable information they were able to communicate.

The survey consists in determining the infested areas and defining the kind of soils in which they occur. The United States Bureau of Soils map is taken as a basis upon which to work. The results of these surveys have proved of much interest by determining the extent of phylloxera infestation, and by indicating immunity of certain sandy soils to the attack of the pest.

A bulletin is now being prepared relating to this work and showing by means of maps the correlation which exists between phylloxera infestation and different types of soils.

The Asti Grape Products Company has retained Mr. F. E. Coombs to act as consulting engineer during the installation of its new grape syrup plant, which will include a cooling tower for condensing water and a desulfurizing apparatus among its accessories.

CHEER UP

Whatever else may happen
Now that our country's dry
The sailor still will have his port
The farmer have his rye.
The cotton still will have its gin
The sea coast still its bar
And each of us will have a bier
No matter who we are.

—Exchange.

The Most Efficient Lasting and Economical Means of Fertilization is with

Animal Manures

Stockyard Mixtures
Sheep Manure

From Substantial Feeding.

Their plant food plus humus content could not be obtained in other forms at less than up to several hundred per cent higher cost.

BEET SUGAR LIME

Not only will above materials increase yield but size, sugar content, color, quality—making vines and trees longer lived and more resistant.

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WETS GAIN STRENGTH IN CONGRESS

The grape growers of California are looking forward to March next, when President-elect Warren G. Harding will take office and a new program will be initiated. There is no telling at this time what are the chances for a modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. But we do know that Mr. Harding will listen to the advice of leading men in every walk of life and will take cognizance of the change of sentiment that has been expressed everywhere on the prohibition question.

One of the Washington correspondents in discussing the election of members to Congress, brings out the following facts:

Gains are noted so far in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania and were made here in spite of the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League. Wet candidates have won in Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

The most notable victory for the wets was the defeat in Maryland of Senator John Walter Smith, Democrat, by O. E. Weller, Republican. The wet and dry question was a lively issue. The Republican is for a liberalization of the Volstead Act. Senator Smith was dry. His defeat is largely attributable to this stand.

The significance of the prohibition issue is further shown in Maryland results. Albert A. Blakeney, a Republican, defeated Representative Benson, Democrat, who voted for the Volstead Act. Blakeney is from Baltimore.

Democrat, A. Goldsborough, defeated Representative Andrews, a Republican, in the First Maryland District because of the stand of Andrews in favor of prohibition.

Representative Coady, Democrat, of the Third Maryland District, was fought because he was away when the Volstead Act passed. J. P. Hill, Republican, succeeds him.

Representative Linthicum of the Fourth District, who voted wet, was returned to Congress.

In the Norfolk District of Virginia, J. T. Deal, a Democrat, was elected over Menelaus Lankford, Republican. Deal was fought by the Anti-Saloon League. Its general counsel, Wayne B. Wheeler, tried to dissuade Senator Carter Glass from speaking in Deal's district in his behalf.

One of the hardest fights put up by the League was in West Virginia to save from defeat Representative Neely, Democrat, a supporter of dry measures in the House. Neely was a member of the Judiciary Committee.

The Anti-Saloon League enlisted all the support it could muster in an attempt to defeat Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District Representative John N. Wilson, dry, lost to A. M. Wyant, Republican.

Another friend of prohibition, Representative Hulings of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania District, lost to H. J. Bixler, who was running with Republican and Democratic endorsement.

In Philadelphia W. S. Vare, with a plank for light wines and beer, was re-elected to the House.

The drys won a victory in obtaining the return of Representative Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary.

The Judiciary Committee retains a dry majority substantially as constituted at present, with the exception of Representative Gilbert A. Currie of Michigan, who is to be succeeded by another Republican in the House, and Dick T. Morgan of Oklahoma, deceased. On the Democratic side the committee will lose through resignations the three men who have been classed as wets. They are Igoe of Missouri, Gard of Ohio and Steele of Pennsylvania.

WHY THE HARRIS ACT WAS DEFEATED

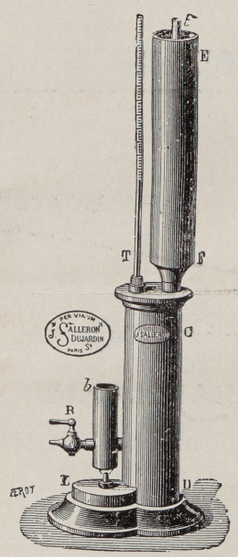
One of the amusing incidents of the aftermath of the November elections is the controversy that has arisen between Dr. A. H. Briggs, head of the Anti-Saloon League in California, and Franklin Hichborn, who formerly handled the publicity of the dry forces in California. Mr. Hichborn has accused Dr. Briggs of inefficiency in conducting the dry fight against the Harris Act and Dr. Briggs insists that Hichborn's criticism is due to the fact that he was dropped from the payroll of the League.

As a matter of fact, the Harris Act was defeated because it had no merit and the people were opposed to a duplication of laws enforcing prohibition.

In studying the vote, it will be noted that 25 counties favored the act and 35 counties gave majorities against it. Alpine and Lassen counties changed from dry in 1918 to wet in 1920. Tuolumne county changed from wet in 1918 to dry in 1920.

The total vote of 838,228 on Proposition No. 2 was 51,989 less than the vote in 1914 and 136,611 less than the total vote in 1916. Only 582,131 votes were cast in 1918 when we were absorbed in the great World War.

SALLERON-DUJARDIN
EBULLIOMETERS



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OPERATING PLANTS
At ELK GROVE, NAPA CITY and ST. HELENA

THE RAISIN SUIT

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The suit brought by the United States Government against the California Associated Raisin Company under the Sherman anti-trust act "will not lie under the authority conferred" by that law, according to a letter written by Judge B. F. Bledsoe of the United States District Court to United States Attorney J. Robert O'Connor, and made public on November 29th. The Judge, who had under consideration a motion of the defendants to dismiss the action, suggested the Government might amend the complaint. In making public the letter he said he had been informed "that the United States will take advantage of the opportunity accorded to it."

NOT ADEQUATELY PLEADED

The letter, dated November 24, opened with this statement:

"In the matter of the suit of the United States Government against the California Associated Raisin Company and others, my conclusion is that the case sought to be prosecuted by the Government against the defendants possesses sufficient basis in fact, perhaps, but within the rules of pleading which I feel constrained to follow, is not adequately pleaded in the bill herein."

After referring to decisions quoted in argument, the Judge said he was "impressed with the thought that whatever else may have been done by these defendants in the matter of securing a monopoly of the manufacture of raisins in California, unless the defendants by themselves or through their chosen emissaries are actually engaged in interstate commerce, that this proceeding will not lie under the authority confirmed by the Sherman anti-trust law."

Belief was further expressed that "overt acts" rather than "mere intent" constitute the "offense cognizable by law" and that "the creation of a monopoly by some of the indefensible methods asserted, followed by fixing of arbitrary and unconscionable prices of the product in interstate commerce, would justify and require the intervention of this court by injunction or otherwise."

COMPLAINT IS FAULTY

The Judge further declared he believed that the "firm at opening price" device, if made use of in interstate commerce by possessing a monopoly, "would constitute such a menace as to justify the intervention of this court."

The things to which the Judge adverted as being objectionable, he said, in his judgment, "are not alleged herein in such a way as to entitle this court now to hold that the bill of complaint is not susceptible to the criticism adduced against it."

In conclusion the latter stated that if the Government shall deem it inadvisable to offer an amended complaint the court would proceed to grant the defendant's motion to dismiss and file an opinion.

In all probability a new complaint will be filed by the Attorney General. If the motion is denied, it is not anticipated that there will be any attempt to rush the case to trial without giving the Raisin Company ample time for the preparation of its answer and its defense. Certainly there can be no trial until the first session of the court in February, 1921.

NOVEL ADVERTISING

A specially designed motor truck carrying miniature billboards electrically illuminated is now on an ocean-to-ocean journey as an advertisement for a popular soft drink. The sides of the truck are decorated with pictures of various bottling plants of this company which are located throughout the country.

Another feature about the scheme, is the showing of motion pictures on a curtain attached to the rear of the truck. The pictures show the crowds in the streets how a soft drink is made. The truck will visit each of the 530 plants of the concern that are pretty well scattered over the country.

D. BEERMANN ED. SCHUSSEL

California Trading Company

Specialty Brokers in

Grape Juice
Grape Syrup
Dried Grapes
and Other Grape Products

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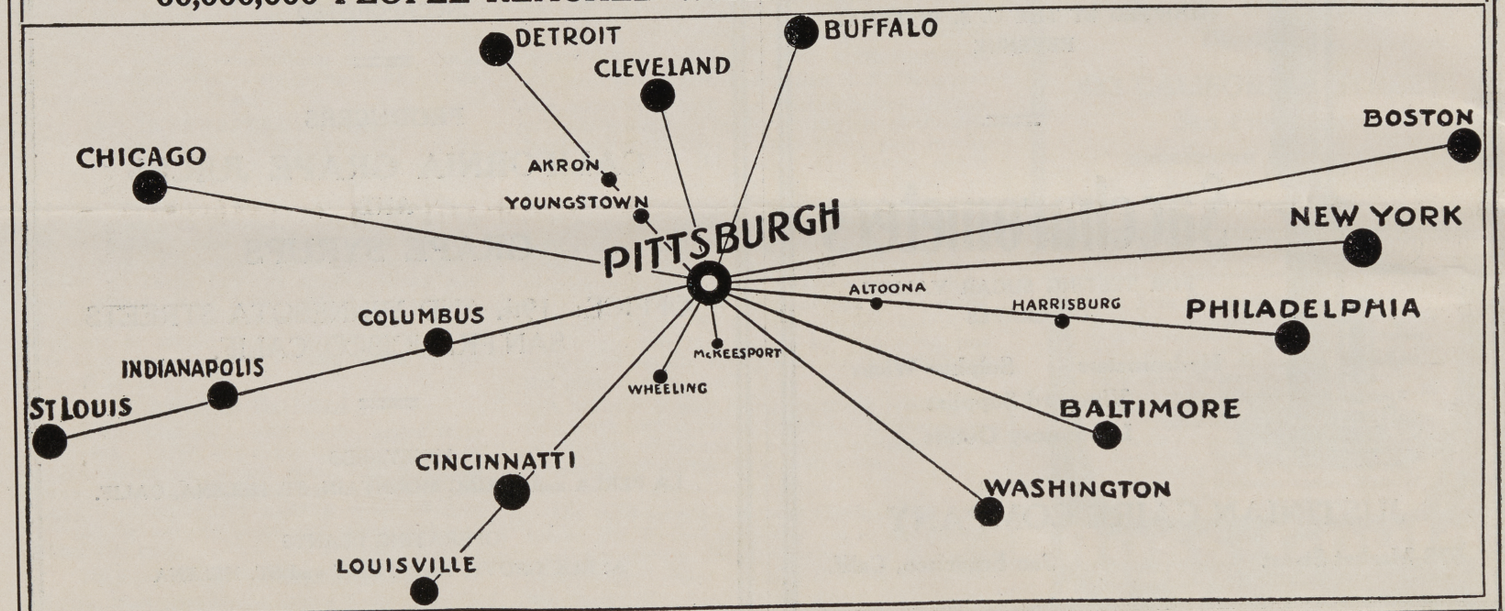
LEO. G. ALTMAYER

Broker in Fresh and Dried Grapes
FRUIT EXCHANGE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Any information you may require we will cheerfully furnish on request.

60,000,000 PEOPLE REACHED WITHIN 12 HOURS FROM PITTSBURGH



GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUY VINEYARDS

The following resolution was adopted at the fifty-third State Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention recently held in Fresno:

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture has for the last two decades conducted extensive grape investigations in California and in other States of this country, and

Whereas, because of the appalling inroads of the phylloxera viticola or the root louse of the vine in the destruction of the present vineyard areas and because of legislation enacted which in many ways hinders vine planting and prohibits the utilization of grapes for the same purposes that they have heretofore been used, and

Whereas, it is necessary in the interests of these extensive and heretofore valuable properties that ways and means be found to utilize grapes and to make possible the preservation of the vineyards of this State and the plantings of additional acreages, many of them on lands worthless for other purposes than for grape growing and that new varieties of special merit for various purposes be developed and their usefulness ascertained, and

Whereas, the Experiment Vineyards maintained in this State under the direction of Prof. Geo. C. Husmann of the United States Department of Agriculture, if properly used with such ends in view can be made to perform a service of the greatest value to the viticultural interests of this State through investigations carried on in them, now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, that the 53rd State Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention earnestly requests of the Congress of the United States of America that adequate appropriations be made and authority be given for the fullest use of these Experiment Vineyards for these purposes, and

Be it further Resolved, that the two more important Experiment Vineyards, situated near Fresno, California, and at Oakville, Napa Co., California, both located in the heart of grape producing districts, where, we understand, the leases covering these plots will soon expire and at which time, if the plots revert to the owners of said properties, the largest priceless collection of grape varieties assembled by the Department in the last twenty years from all parts of the world and that important grape rescue work in progress in said Experiment Vineyards, will be lost completely to the viticultural industry, we particularly request that steps be immediately taken resulting in the Federal Government acquiring possession of the land on which these vineyards are located and properly equip them for the prosecution of this work under the most favorable and effective conditions, and

Be it further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent at an early date to each of the Representatives from California in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture.

BAKED HAM GRAPE FLAVORED

Have you ever baked ham in grape juice? If not, make haste and purchase a slice of ham, about two inches thick, place in a dripping pan and cover with grape juice diluted with about one-third as much water. Allow to cook about twenty minutes and then sprinkle with brown sugar and bread crumbs and brown well. Baked apples baked in the same pan with the ham form a delightful combination. The apples as well as the ham, must be basted occasionally while baking. The grape juice may be thickened slightly and served with the ham.

WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION ELECTIONS

IN BONNY SCOTLAND

According to cable dispatches, the drys suffered a smashing defeat in the Scottish prohibition elections on November 2nd. About half of the 600 areas in Scotland voted, and only about twenty of the small county areas went dry. In Glasgow, where the drys concentrated their attack, twenty-four wards voted in favor of no change; nine voted limitation of the number of saloons, and only four went dry, and these were the "silk stocking" residential districts.

DRYS LOSE IN AUSTRALIA

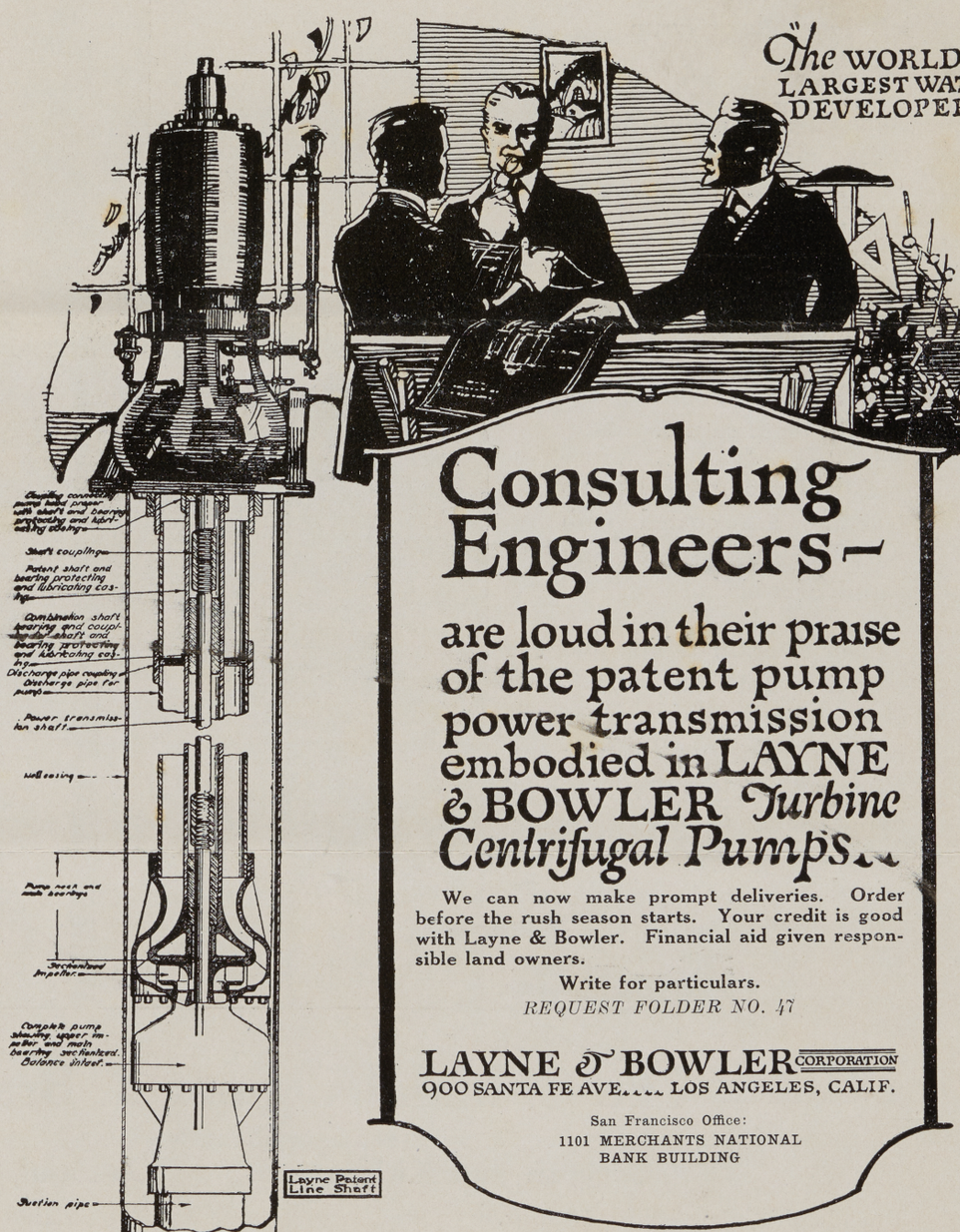
The recent voting of the question of prohibition in the State of Victoria resulted in only two districts voting dry. One hundred and thirty-two districts voted in favor of continuance of the existing limited license system, while sixty-seven voted in favor of a reduction in the number of licenses.

TO TRY GOVERNMENT CONTROL

On October 20th British Columbia repudiated the prohibition law which was in force there as a war measure and it is claimed that the heavy adverse majority of nearly 30,000 votes came largely through the votes of women. Premier Oliver admitted that the vote was decisive and that the repeal of the existing prohibition act is mandatory. The new act will provide for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors under full government control. With Vancouver and British Columbia wet the difficulty in keeping Seattle and the State of Washington bone dry will be further accentuated. At almost any point on the border of the United States a drink may be had.

ONTARIO'S VOTE POSTPONED

Complying with demands of the Great War Veterans' Association and the Liberty League for a postponement of the vote on the question of importing liquor into Ontario, Arthur Meighan, Premier of Canada, announced that the date of the referendum had been changed from October 25th to April 18th of next year. The Premier, explaining the government's reasons for the change, said it would permit of new voters' lists being prepared, which would allow many returned soldiers to cast ballots, who otherwise would have been disfranchised.



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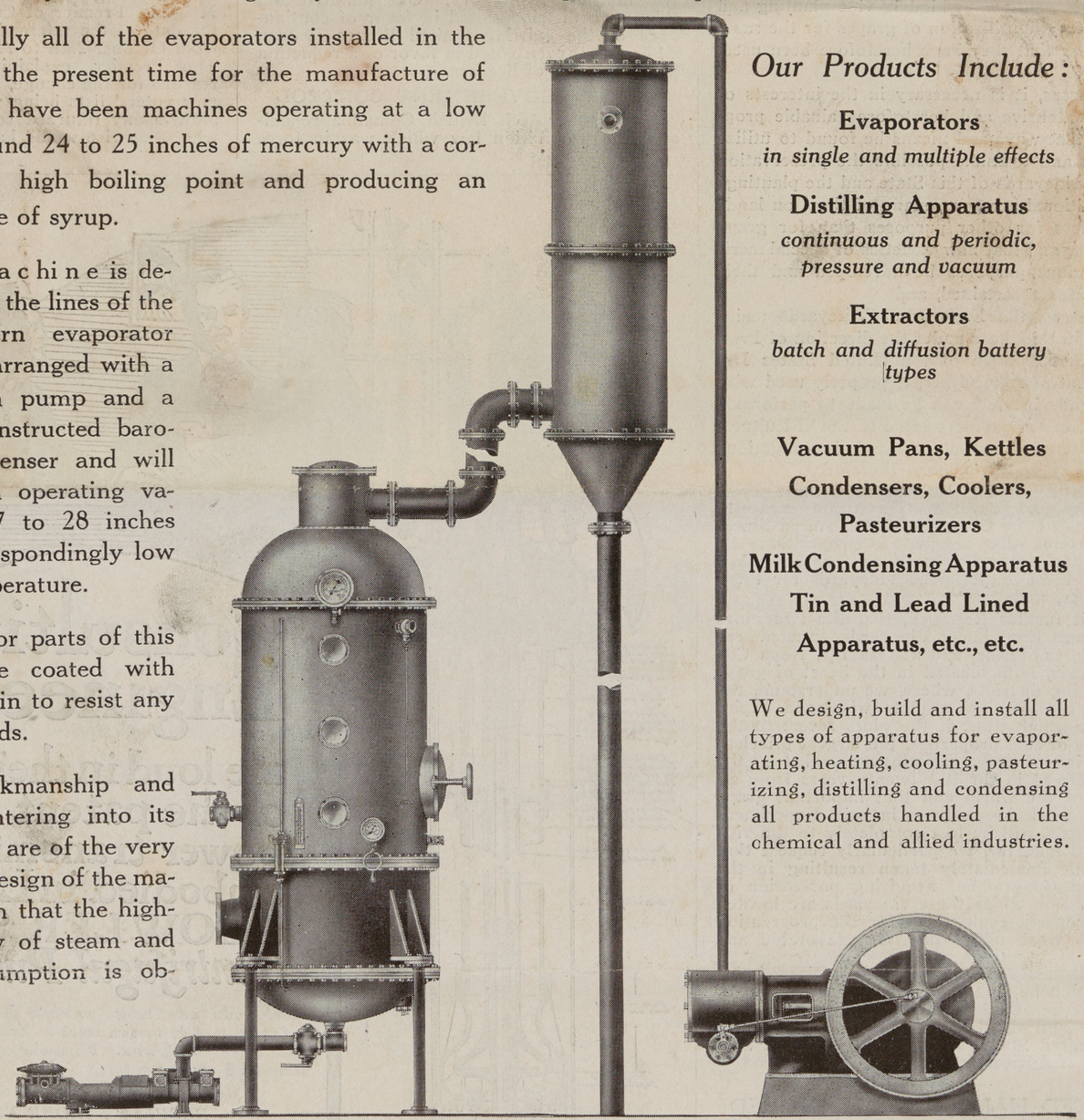

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